

README Document for

North America Land Data Assimilation System Phase 2 (NLDAS-2) Products

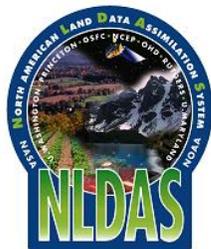
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Revision History

<i>Revision Date</i>	<i>Changes</i>	<i>Author</i>
03/09/2009	Initial version	Hongliang Fang
10/03/2011	Add parameter and spatial subsetting service	Hualan Rui
10/03/2011	Add Giovanni Online Visualization and Analysis	Hualan Rui
11/21/2011	Update GES DISC Helpdesk email address	Hualan Rui
03/06/2012	Add information for Noah 0.125° x 0.125° hourly data	Hualan Rui
03/06/2012	Add new publications to the References	Hualan Rui
03/14/2012	Reviewed and revised	David Mocko

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Introduction

This document provides basic information on the precipitation, land-surface states (e.g., soil moisture and surface temperature), and fluxes (e.g., radiation and latent and sensible heat fluxes) generated by the North American Land Data Assimilation System (NLDAS). This document specifically describes Phase 2 of NLDAS (hereafter, NLDAS-2) which comprises data from Jan 1979 to present.

NLDAS integrates a large quantity of observation-based and model reanalysis data to drive offline (not coupled to the atmosphere) land-surface models (LSMs), and executes at 1/8th-degree grid spacing over central North America, enabled by the Land Information System (LIS) (Kumar et al., 2006; Peters-Lidard et al., 2007). NLDAS forcing drives four land-surface models: NASA's Mosaic, NOAA's Noah, OHD's SAC, and Princeton's implementation of VIC. More information is available at NASA's [Land Data Assimilation Systems \(LDAS\)](#) and [Land Information System \(LIS\)](#) websites, as well as NCEP/EMC's [NLDAS](#) and [drought](#) websites. NLDAS drought monitoring products support the [National Integrated Drought Information System \(NIDIS\)](#).

NLDAS-2 is a collaboration project among several groups: NCEP's Environmental Modeling Center (EMC), NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC), Princeton University, the NWS Office of Hydrological Development (OHD), the University of Washington, and NCEP's Climate Prediction Center (CPC). NLDAS is a core project with support from NOAA's [Climate Prediction Program for the Americas \(CPPA\)](#). The NASA/GSFC group led the development of the algorithm to generate the forcing data and produced this data for the retrospective period (January 1979 - December 2007); this group also generated the retrospective Mosaic model simulation. The University of Washington and Princeton University developed the VIC model and the Princeton group generated the retrospective period VIC model simulation. NCEP/EMC, in collaboration with the University of Washington, made improvements to the Noah model; NCEP/EMC also generated retrospective period model simulations for Noah and OHD's SAC model. NLDAS-2 forcing data and Mosaic and Noah model output is available via [FTP access](#), through the [GrADS Data Server \(GDS\)](#), and via Giovanni and Mirador services – all through the GES DISC. Currently, SAC and VIC model output are only available from NCEP/EMC's NLDAS website.

The temporal resolution for NLDAS products is hourly. Monthly products will also be generated through temporal averaging of the hourly products; these products will be made available after they are generated. NLDAS-2 primary and secondary forcing data files and Mosaic and Noah LSM output files are briefly described here. Descriptions of the output files from the SAC and VIC LSMs will be added when these datasets are made available via the GES DISC.

Table 1 lists some basic characteristics of the NLDAS-2 data.

Table 1. Basic characteristics of the NLDAS-2 data.

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Contents	Forcing data, land-surface model output
Latitude extent	25° to 53°
Longitude extent	-125° to -67°
Spatial resolution	1/8 th degree
Temporal resolution	hourly
Temporal coverage	1 January 1979 to present
Dimension	464 (lon) x 224 (lat)
Grid box center points	Lower left: -124.9375, 25.0625 Upper right: -67.0625, 52.9375
Land surface models	Mosaic and Noah

Updates

Currently, users can access the data by searching and downloading via anonymous ftp or [Mirador](#). Mirador, a Spanish word for a window offering an extensive view, uses keywords to find data quickly in a Google-like interface. The NLDAS data are also provided to GrADS Data Server (GDS) users via <http://hydro1.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov/dods/>. GDS users can access the data and perform subsetting and analysis operations online. Recently, more advanced tools are now provided, such as spatial and parameter subsetting, and an online visualization and analysis tool ([Giovanni](#)). Giovanni is a Web-based application developed by the GES DISC that provides a simple and intuitive way to visualize, analyze, and access vast amounts of Earth science remote sensing data without having to download the data.

Please check periodically the [GES DISC web site](#) for the latest NLDAS data.

Data Citation

Please refer to Mitchell et al. (2004) for more information about the NLDAS project. Details about the NLDAS-2 configuration and datasets can be found in Xia et al. (2012).

NASA requests that you include the following acknowledgment in papers published using these data:

"The data used in this study were acquired as part of the mission of NASA's Earth Science Division and archived and distributed by the Goddard Earth Sciences (GES) Data and Information Services Center (DISC)."

We would appreciate receiving a copy of your publication, which can be forwarded to the following address:

GES DISC Help Desk
Code 610.2
NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, MD 20771
Phone: 301-614-5224

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Fax: 301-614-5268

Email: gsfc-help-disc@lists.nasa.gov

Data Organization

File Naming Convention

1. Forcing dataset

For the hourly forcing datasets, NLDAS-2 data are named in accordance with the following convention:

NLDAS_<Forcing dataset><Grid spacing>_H.A<Date>.<Product version>.grb

<Forcing dataset> is: “FORA” for forcing dataset “File A” and “FORB” for “File B”

<Grid spacing> is: “0125” for 1/8th degree

<Date> format is: <YYYYMMDD>.<HHHH>

(4-digit year; 2-digit month; 2-digit day of month; 4-digit GMT hour of day)

<Product version> is: “002” for NLDAS-2

For example, the 1/8th degree primary forcing “File A” data from NLDAS-2 at 15:00Z on 2 January 1979 can be found in the file named:

“NLDAS_FORA0125_H.A19790102.1500.002.grb”

2. Model output dataset

For the hourly model output dataset, NLDAS LSM data are named in accordance with the following convention:

NLDAS_<LSM dataset><Grid spacing>_H.A<Date>.<Product version>.grb

<LSM dataset> is: “MOS” for Mosaic or “NOAH” for Noah (other LSMs will be available later)

<Grid spacing> is: “0125” for 1/8th degree

<Date> format is: <YYYYMMDD>.<HHHH>

(4-digit year; 2-digit month; 2-digit day of month; 4-digit GMT hour of day)

<Product version> is: “002” for NLDAS-2

For examples, the 1/8th degree Mosaic and Noah LSM output data from NLDAS-2 at 15:00Z on 2 January 1979 can be found in the files named:

“NLDAS_MOS0125_H.A19790102.1500.002.grb”

“NLDAS_NOAH0125_H.A19790102.1500.002.grb”

File Format Structure

The NLDAS LSM data were created using the GRIdded Binary (GRIB) format, WMO GRIB-1. For more details about the GRIB format, please see:

<https://www.nco.ncep.noaa.gov/pmb/docs/on388/>.

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GRIB parameter tables for NLDAS-2 data are provided in Appendix B. WGRIB or other GRIB reader (grib2ctl.pl) is required to read the files. The NLDAS-2 land surface forcing files and land model output files utilizes GRIB-1 Parameter Table 130, which is oriented toward land/hydrology modeling and land/hydrology physics. The parameter IDs for Part 2 of Table 130 are available online [here](#). The parameter IDs for Part 1 of Table 130 are identical to those of Table 2, online [here](#).

Data Contents

The hourly land surface forcing fields for NLDAS-2 are grouped into two GRIB files, “File A” and “File B”. “File A” (named “FORA”) is the primary (default) forcing file and contains eleven fields. “File B” (named “FORB”) is the secondary (optional) forcing file and contains ten fields.

The non-precipitation land-surface forcing fields for NLDAS-2 are derived from the analysis fields of the NCEP North American Regional Reanalysis (NARR). NARR analysis fields are 32-km spatial resolution and 3-hourly temporal frequency. Those NARR fields that are utilized to generate NLDAS-2 forcing fields are spatially interpolated to the finer resolution of the NLDAS 1/8th-degree grid and then temporally disaggregated to the NLDAS hourly frequency. Additionally, the fields of surface pressure, surface downward longwave radiation, near-surface air temperature, and near-surface specific humidity are adjusted vertically to account for the vertical difference between the NARR and NLDAS fields of terrain height. This vertical adjustment applies the traditional vertical lapse rate of 6.5 K/km for air temperature. The details of the spatial interpolation, temporal disaggregation, and vertical adjustment are those employed in NLDAS-1, as presented by Cosgrove et al. (2003).

Primary Forcing Data

The surface downward shortwave radiation field in “File A” is a bias-corrected field wherein a bias-correction algorithm was applied to the NARR surface downward shortwave radiation. This bias correction utilizes five years (1996-2000) of the hourly 1/8th-degree GOES-based surface downward shortwave radiation fields derived by Pinker et al. (2003). The potential evaporation field in “File A” is that computed in NARR using the modified Penman scheme of Mahrt and Ek (1984).

The precipitation field in “File A” is not the NARR precipitation forcing, but is rather a product of a temporal disaggregation of a gauge-only CPC analysis of daily precipitation, performed directly on the NLDAS grid and including an orographic adjustment based on the widely-applied PRISM climatology. The precipitation is temporally disaggregated into hourly fields by deriving hourly disaggregation weights from either WSR-88D Doppler radar-based precipitation estimates, 8-km CMORPH hourly precipitation analyses, or NARR-simulated precipitation (based on availability, in order). The latter fields from radar, CMORPH, and NARR are used only to derive disaggregation weights and do not change the daily total precipitation. The field in “File A” that gives the

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fraction of total precipitation that is convective is an estimate derived from the following two NARR precipitation fields (which are provided in “File B”): NARR total precipitation and NARR convective precipitation (the latter is less than or equal to the NARR total precipitation and can be zero). The Convective Available Potential Energy (CAPE) is the final variable in the “File A” dataset, also interpolated from NARR.

Table 2 shows a list of parameters provided in the NLDAS-2 forcing “File A” GRIB files. This table shows the GRIB Product Definition Section (PDS) ID and the corresponding parameter name and unit, as well as if the variable is instantaneous or backward-accumulated (over the entire previous hour before the time listed in the dataset).

Table 2. Parameters in the NLDAS-2 primary forcing “File A” data.

PDS IDs	Full Name	Unit	Time
61	Precipitation hourly total	kg/m ²	Hourly backward-accumulated
157	180-0 mb above ground Convective Available Potential Energy	J/kg	Hourly instantaneous
153	Fraction of total precipitation that is convective	unitless	Hourly backward-accumulated
205	LW radiation flux downwards (surface)*	W/m ²	Hourly instantaneous
204	SW radiation flux downwards (surface)	W/m ²	Hourly instantaneous
228	Potential evaporation	kg/m ²	Hourly instantaneous
1	Surface pressure*	Pa	Hourly instantaneous
51	2-m above ground Specific humidity*	kg/kg	Hourly instantaneous
11	2-m above ground Temperature*	K	Hourly instantaneous
33	10-m above ground Zonal wind speed	m/s	Hourly instantaneous
34	10-m above ground Meridional wind speed	m/s	Hourly instantaneous

* indicates a field to which the aforementioned vertical adjustment is applied.

More information can be found from the NLDAS-2 Forcing Dataset Information page at: <http://ldas.gsfc.nasa.gov/nldas/NLDAS2forcing.php>.

Secondary Forcing Data

NLDAS-2 is providing a secondary forcing file, “File B”, in which the surface temperature, humidity, and wind fields are represented not at 2-meters and 10-meters above the height of the NLDAS terrain, but rather at the same height above the NLDAS terrain as the height above the NARR terrain of the lowest prognostic level of the NARR assimilation system (namely, the same height above the model terrain as the lowest prognostic level of the mesoscale Eta model, which is the assimilating model in NARR). The height is denoted as a NARR hybrid level and varies spatially.

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The surface downward surface radiation field in “File B” is taken directly from NARR, without any bias correction. The precipitation and convective precipitation fields in “File B” are also taken directly from NARR, and are used to calculate the convective fraction provided in “File A”. The aerodynamic conductance in “File B” is also taken from NARR.

Table 3 shows a list of parameters provided in the NLDAS-2 forcing “File B” GRIB files. This table shows the GRIB Product Definition Section (PDS) ID and the corresponding parameter name and unit, as well as if the variable is instantaneous or backward-accumulated (over the entire previous hour before the time listed in the dataset).

Table 3. Parameters in the NLDAS-2 secondary forcing “File B” data.

PDS IDs	Full Name	Unit	Time
179	Aerodynamic conductance	m/s	Hourly instantaneous
63	Convective precipitation hourly total	kg/m ²	Hourly backward-accumulated
61	Precipitation hourly total	kg/m ²	Hourly backward-accumulated
204	SW radiation flux downwards (surface)	W/m ²	Hourly instantaneous
7	NARR hybrid level Geopotential height	gpm	Hourly instantaneous
1	NARR hybrid level Pressure	Pa	Hourly instantaneous
51	NARR hybrid level Specific humidity	kg/kg	Hourly instantaneous
11	NARR hybrid level Temperature	K	Hourly instantaneous
33	NARR hybrid level Zonal wind speed	m/s	Hourly instantaneous
34	NARR hybrid level Meridional wind speed	m/s	Hourly instantaneous

More information can be found from the NLDAS-2 Forcing Dataset Information page at: <http://ldas.gsfc.nasa.gov/nldas/NLDAS2forcing.php>.

Mosaic (LSM) output Data

This data set contains a series of land surface parameters simulated from the Mosaic land-surface model (LSM) for NLDAS-2. Mosaic was developed by Koster and Suarez (1994, 1996) to account for subgrid vegetation variability with a tile approach. Each vegetation tile carries its own energy and water balance and soil moisture and temperature. Each tile has three soil layers, with the first two in the root zone. In NLDAS, Mosaic is configured to support a maximum of 10 tiles per grid cell with a 5% cutoff that ignores vegetation classes covering less than 5% of the cell. Additionally in NLDAS, all tiles of Mosaic in a grid cell have a predominant soil type and three soil layers with fixed thickness values of 10, 30, and 160 cm (hence constant rooting depth of 40 cm and constant total column depth of 200 cm). The Mosaic LSM was forced by the hourly NLDAS-2 forcing “File A” files, and contains thirty-seven fields (see Table 4).

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Noah (LSM) output Data

This data set contains a series of land surface parameters simulated from the Noah land-surface model (LSM) for NLDAS-2. Noah model was developed as the land component of the NOAA NCEP mesoscale Eta model [Betts et al. (1997); Chen et al. (1997); Ek et al. (2003)]. As used in NLDAS-2, recent modifications were made to Noah's cold-season [Livneh et al. (2010)] and warm-season [Wei et al. (2012)] parameterizations. Noah serves as the land component in the evolving Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) regional atmospheric model, the NOAA NCEP coupled Climate Forecast System (CFS), and the Global Forecast System (GFS). The model simulates the soil freeze-thaw process and its impact on soil heating/cooling and transpiration, following Koren et al. (1999). The model has four soil layers with spatially invariant thicknesses of 10, 30, 60, and 100 cm. The first three layers form the root zone in non-forested regions, with the fourth layer included in forested regions. The Noah LSM was forced by the hourly NLDAS-2 forcing "File A" files, and contains fifty-two fields (see Table 4).

Table 4 shows a list of parameters provided in the NLDAS-2 Mosaic and Noah GRIB files, including the GRIB Product Definition Section (PDS) ID, the corresponding parameter name and unit, as well as if the variable is instantaneous, backward-averaged, or backward-accumulated (over the entire previous hour before the time listed in the dataset).

Table 4. Parameters in the NLDAS-2 LSM Mosaic and Noah output data.

*Check mark “✓” indicates if a model contains the parameter.

MOS	NOAH	PDS IDs	Full Name	Unit	Time
✓	✓	179	Aerodynamic conductance	m/s	Hourly backward-averaged
✓	✓	84	Albedo	%	Hourly instantaneous
✓	✓	162	Rainfall (unfrozen precipitation)	kg/m ²	Hourly backward-accumulated
✓	✓	161	Snowfall (frozen precipitation)	kg/m ²	Hourly backward-accumulated
✓	✓	148	Average surface skin temperature	K	Hourly instantaneous
✓	✓	234	Subsurface runoff (baseflow)	kg/m ²	Hourly backward-accumulated
✓	✓	181	Canopy conductance	m/s	Hourly backward-averaged
✓	✓	223	Plant canopy surface water	kg/m ²	Hourly instantaneous
✓	✓	205	Longwave radiation flux downwards (surface)	W/m ²	Hourly backward-averaged
✓	✓	204	Shortwave radiation flux downwards (surface)	W/m ²	Hourly backward-averaged
✓	✓	199	Direct evaporation from bare soil	W/m ²	Hourly backward-averaged
✓	✓	200	Canopy water evaporation	W/m ²	Hourly backward-averaged
✓	✓	57	Total evapotranspiration	kg/m ²	Hourly backward-accumulated
✓	✓	155	Ground heat flux	W/m ²	Hourly backward-averaged
✓	✓	182	Leaf area index (0-9)	unitless	Hourly instantaneous

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✓	✓	121	Latent heat flux	W/m ²	Hourly backward-averaged
	✓	151	0-10 cm liquid soil moisture content (non-frozen)	kg/m ²	Hourly backward-averaged
	✓	151	10-40 cm liquid soil moisture content (non-frozen)	kg/m ²	Hourly backward-averaged
	✓	151	40-100 cm liquid soil moisture content (non-frozen)	kg/m ²	Hourly backward-averaged
	✓	151	100-200 cm liquid soil moisture content (non-frozen)	kg/m ²	Hourly backward-averaged
✓		207	0-40 cm Moisture availability	%	Hourly instantaneous
	✓	207	0-100 cm Moisture availability	%	Hourly instantaneous
✓	✓	207	0-200 cm Moisture availability	%	Hourly instantaneous
✓	✓	112	Longwave radiation flux net (surface)	W/m ²	Hourly backward-averaged
✓	✓	111	Shortwave radiation flux net (surface)	W/m ²	Hourly backward-averaged
	✓	145	Potential evaporation rate	W/m ²	Hourly backward-averaged
	✓	248	Humidity parameter in canopy conductance	fraction	Hourly backward-averaged
	✓	246	Solar parameter in canopy conductance	fraction	Hourly backward-averaged
	✓	249	Soil moisture parameter in canopy conductance	fraction	Hourly backward-averaged
	✓	247	Temperature parameter in canopy conductance	fraction	Hourly backward-averaged
	✓	255	Relative soil moisture availability control factor (0-1)	unitless	Hourly backward-averaged
	✓	203	Minimal stomatal resistance	s/m	Hourly backward-averaged
	✓	250	Root zone soil moisture	kg/m ²	Hourly backward-averaged
✓	✓	198	Sublimation (evaporation from snow)	W/m ²	Hourly backward-averaged
✓	✓	122	Sensible heat flux	W/m ²	Hourly backward-averaged
✓	✓	66	Snow depth	m	Hourly instantaneous
✓	✓	229	Snow phase-change heat flux	W/m ²	Hourly backward-averaged
✓	✓	99	Snow melt	kg/m ²	Hourly backward-accumulated
✓	✓	238	Snow cover	%	Hourly instantaneous
✓	✓	86	0-10 cm layer 1 Soil moisture content	kg/m ²	Hourly instantaneous
✓		86	0-40 cm layer 1 Soil moisture content	kg/m ²	Hourly instantaneous
✓	✓	86	0-100 cm top 1 meter Soil moisture content	kg/m ²	Hourly instantaneous
✓	✓	86	0-200 cm total column Soil moisture content	kg/m ²	Hourly instantaneous
✓	✓	86	10-40 cm layer 2 Soil moisture content	kg/m ²	Hourly instantaneous
	✓	86	40-100 cm layer 3 Soil moisture content	kg/m ²	Hourly instantaneous
✓		86	40-200 cm layer 3 Soil moisture content	kg/m ²	Hourly instantaneous
	✓	86	100-200 cm layer 4 Soil moisture content	kg/m ²	Hourly instantaneous
✓	✓	235	Surface runoff (non-infiltrating)	kg/m ²	Hourly backward-accumulated
✓	✓	210	Transpiration	W/m ²	Hourly backward-averaged

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	✓	85	0-10 cm Soil temperature	K	Hourly instantaneous
	✓	85	10-40 cm Soil temperature	K	Hourly instantaneous
	✓	85	40-100 cm Soil temperature	K	Hourly instantaneous
	✓	85	100-200 cm Soil temperature	K	Hourly instantaneous
✓		85	Deep soil temperature	K	Hourly instantaneous
✓	✓	87	Vegetation	%	Hourly instantaneous
✓	✓	65	Accumulated snow water-equivalent	kg/m ²	Hourly instantaneous

More information can be found from the NLDAS-2 Model Data Description/Information page at: <http://ldas.gsfc.nasa.gov/nldas/NLDAS2model.php>.

Reading the Data

WGRIB, GrADS, or other GRIB readers are required for reading the NLDAS data. WGRIB is a program to manipulate, inventory, and decode GRIB files; version 1.7.X (or later) is recommended to avoid any possible discrepancies caused by different WGRIB versions. The source code and installation instructions for WGRIB are available from:

<http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/wesley/wgrib.html>.

The Grid Analysis and Display System (GrADS) is an interactive desktop tool for easy access, manipulation, and visualization of earth science data. GrADS supports several data formats, such as binary, GRIB, NetCDF, and HDF. The documentation and software for GrADS can be found at:

<http://grads.iges.org/grads/>.

Set NLDAS-specific GRIB Parameter Table

GRIB files identify the contents (e.g., soil moisture, temperature) by parameter numbers. These numbers are linked to their respective parameter names in a parameter table. The parameter tables used for NLDAS data are shown in Appendices B.1~B.2, for the forcing datasets and then each land surface model, as indicated. The name of the user-defined table is searched for in the following order:

1. Environment variable "GRIBTAB"
2. Environment variable "gribtab"
3. File gribtab

Defining an environment variable depends on the operating system and on the shell.

Example:

```
set GRIBTAB=~/.data/gribtab                (MS-DOS or Windows)
export GRIBTAB=~/.data/gribtab             (bash)
setenv GRIBTAB ~/.data/gribtab             (csh)
GRIBTAB=$HOME/.data/gribtab; export GRIBTAB (sh)
```

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Sample WGRIB Usage

Download the GRIBTAB and set the environmental variables (See Appendix B) first before using WGRIB.

1. GRIB data verbose inventory

Usage: ./wgrib grib file [options]

Example:

```
wgrib -v NLDAS_FORA0125_H.20010101.1800.002.grb
```

```
1:0:D=2001010118:TMP:2 m above gnd:kpds=11,105,2:anl:"Temperature [K]
2:143796:D=2001010118:SPFH:2 m above gnd:kpds=51,105,2:anl:"Specific
humidity [kg/kg]
3:317756:D=2001010118:PRES:sfc:kpds=1,1,0:anl:"Pressure [Pa]
4:491716:D=2001010118:UGRD:10 m above gnd:kpds=33,105,10:anl:"Zonal
wind speed [m/s]
5:615402:D=2001010118:VGRD:10 m above
gnd:kpds=34,105,10:anl:"Meridional wind speed [m/s]
6:739088:D=2001010118:DLWRF:sfc:kpds=205,1,0:anl:"LW radiation flux
downwards (surface) [W/m^2]
7:902994:D=2001010117:CONVfrac:sfc:kpds=153,1,0:0-1hr acc:"Fraction of
total precipitation that is convective [unitless]
8:1006570:D=2001010118:CAPE:180-0 mb above
gnd:kpds=157,116,46080:anl:"Convective Available Potential Energy
[J/kg]
9:1180530:D=2001010117:PEVAP:sfc:kpds=228,1,0:0-1hr acc:"Potential
evaporation [kg/m^2]
10:1324326:D=2001010117:APCP:sfc:kpds=61,1,0:0-1hr acc:"Precipitation
hourly total [kg/m^2]
11:1498286:D=2001010118:DSWRF:sfc:kpds=204,1,0:anl:"SW radiation flux
downwards (surface) [W/m^2]
```

```
wgrib -v NLDAS_FORB0125_H.20010101.1800.002.grb
```

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```
1:0:D=2001010118:DSWRF:sfc:kpds=204,1,0:anl:"SW radiation flux
downwards (surface) [W/m^2]
2:173960:D=2001010117:APCP:sfc:kpds=61,1,0:0-1hr acc:"Precipitation
hourly total [kg/m^2]
3:307700:D=2001010117:ACPCP:sfc:kpds=63,1,0:0-1hr acc:"Convective
precipitation hourly total [kg/m^2]
4:401220:D=2001010118:ACOND:sfc:kpds=179,1,0:anl:"Aerodynamic
conductance [m/s]
5:504796:D=2001010118:TMP:hybrid lev 1:kpds=11,109,1:anl:"Temperature
[K]
6:648592:D=2001010118:SPFH:hybrid lev 1:kpds=51,109,1:anl:"Specific
humidity [kg/kg]
7:822552:D=2001010118:PRES:hybrid lev 1:kpds=1,109,1:anl:"Pressure
[Pa]
8:996512:D=2001010118:UGRD:hybrid lev 1:kpds=33,109,1:anl:"Zonal wind
speed [m/s]
9:1130252:D=2001010118:VGRD:hybrid lev 1:kpds=34,109,1:anl:"Meridional
wind speed [m/s]
10:1253938:D=2001010118:HGT:hybrid lev
1:kpds=7,109,1:anl:"Geopotential height [gpm]
```

wgrib -v NLDAS_MOS0125_H.20010101.1800.002.grb

```
1:4:D=2001010118:NSWRS:sfc:kpds=111,1,0:-1 to 0 hr ave:"SW radiation
flux net (surface) [W/m^2]
2:174784:D=2001010118:NLWRS:sfc:kpds=112,1,0:-1 to 0 hr ave:"LW
radiation flux net (surface) [W/m^2]
3:330540:D=2001010118:DSWRF:sfc:kpds=204,1,0:-1 to 0 hr ave:"SW
radiation flux downwards (surface) [W/m^2]
4:467276:D=2001010118:DLWRF:sfc:kpds=205,1,0:-1 to 0 hr ave:"LW
radiation flux downwards (surface) [W/m^2]
5:594500:D=2001010118:LHTFL:sfc:kpds=121,1,0:-1 to 0 hr ave:"Latent
heat flux [W/m^2]
6:750256:D=2001010118:SHTFL:sfc:kpds=122,1,0:-1 to 0 hr ave:"Sensible
heat flux [W/m^2]
7:925036:D=2001010118:GFLUX:sfc:kpds=155,1,0:-1 to 0 hr ave:"Ground
heat flux [W/m^2]
8:1080792:D=2001010118:SNOHF:sfc:kpds=229,1,0:-1 to 0 hr ave:"Snow
phase-change heat flux [W/m^2]
9:1236548:D=2001010118:ASNOW:sfc:kpds=161,1,0:-1 to 0 hr ave:" Snowfall
(frozen precipitation) [kg/m^2]
10:1401816:D=2001010118:ARAIN:sfc:kpds=162,1,0:-1 to 0 hr ave:"
Rainfall (unfrozen precipitation) [kg/m^2]
11:1548064:D=2001010118:EVP:sfc:kpds=57,1,0:-1 to 0 hr ave:"Evaporation
[kg/m^2]
12:1684800:D=2001010118:SSRUN:sfc:kpds=235,1,0:-1 to 0 hr ave:"Surface
runoff (non-infiltrating) [kg/m^2]
13:1840556:D=2001010118:BGRUN:sfc:kpds=234,1,0:-1 to 0 hr
ave:"Subsurface runoff (baseflow) [kg/m^2]
14:1977292:D=2001010118:SNOM:sfc:kpds=99,1,0:-1 to 0 hr ave:"Snow melt
[kg/m^2]
15:2133048:D=2001010118:AVSFT:sfc:kpds=148,1,0:anl:"Average surface
skin temperature [K]
16:2269784:D=2001010118:ALBDO:sfc:kpds=84,1,0:anl:"Albedo [%]
17:2406520:D=2001010118:WEASD:sfc:kpds=65,1,0:anl:"Accumulated snow
```

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```
water-equivalent [kg/m^2]
18:2666900:D=2001010118:SNOWC:sfc:kpds=238,1,0:anl:"Snow cover [%]
19:2746568:D=2001010118:SNOD:sfc:kpds=66,1,0:anl:"Snow depth [m]
20:2911836:D=2001010118:TSOIL:0-0 cm down:kpds=85,112,0:anl:"Deep soil
temperature [K]
21:3077104:D=2001010118:SOILM:0-10 cm down:kpds=86,112,10:anl:"Soil
moisture content [kg/m^2]
22:3242372:D=2001010118:SOILM:10-40 cm down:kpds=86,112,2600:anl:"Soil
moisture content [kg/m^2]
23:3426664:D=2001010118:SOILM:40-200 cm
down:kpds=86,112,10440:anl:"Soil moisture content [kg/m^2]
24:3629976:D=2001010118:SOILM:0-100 cm down:kpds=86,112,100:anl:"Soil
moisture content [kg/m^2]
25:3823776:D=2001010118:SOILM:0-200 cm down:kpds=86,112,200:anl:"Soil
moisture content [kg/m^2]
26:4027088:D=2001010118:MSTAV:0-200 cm
down:kpds=207,112,200:anl:"Moisture availability [%]
27:4201868:D=2001010118:MSTAV:0-40 cm
down:kpds=207,112,40:anl:"Moisture availability [%]
28:4386160:D=2001010118:SOILM:0-40 cm down:kpds=86,112,40:anl:"Soil
moisture content [kg/m^2]
29:4570452:D=2001010118:EVCW:sfc:kpds=200,1,0:-1 to 0 hr ave:"Canopy
water evaporation [W/m^2]
30:4726208:D=2001010118:TRANS:sfc:kpds=210,1,0:-1 to 0 hr
ave:"Transpiration [W/m^2]
31:4881964:D=2001010118:EVBS:sfc:kpds=199,1,0:-1 to 0 hr ave:"Direct
evaporation from bare soil [W/m^2]
32:5037720:D=2001010118:SBSNO:sfc:kpds=198,1,0:-1 to 0 hr
ave:"Sublimation (evaporation from snow) [W/m^2]
33:5183968:D=2001010118:CNWAT:sfc:kpds=223,1,0:anl:"Plant canopy
surface water [kg/m^2]
34:5358748:D=2001010118:ACOND:sfc:kpds=179,1,0:anl:"Aerodynamic
conductance [m/s]
35:5476460:D=2001010118:CCOND:sfc:kpds=181,1,0:anl:"Canopy conductance
[m/s]
36:5632216:D=2001010118:LAI:sfc:kpds=182,1,0:anl:"Leaf area index (0-9)
[non-dim]
37:5778464:D=2001010118:VEG:sfc:kpds=87,1,0:anl:"Vegetation [%]
```

The above inventories consist of several fields separated by colons. The contents of the fields are as follows:

1. Record number
2. Position in bytes
3. Date (YYYYMMDDHH)
4. Parameter name
5. Type of level/layer (grib PDS octet 10)
6. KPDS5, KPDS6, KPDS7 (grib PDS octets 9, 10, 11-12)
7. Forecasts, analysis, etc.
8. Description of parameter type

Users are suggested to refer to the metadata associated with the GRIB files for more details about the type of level/layer information.

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2. Extract a specific field from GRIB data

Usage: `wgrib -s infile | grep ":TMP:" | wgrib -i infile -o outfile`

To convert a specific GRIB field, e.g., 2-meter surface temperature, to binary:

```
wgrib -s NLDAS_FORA0125_H.20010101.1800.002.grb | grep ":TMP:" | wgrib -i  
NLDAS_FORA0125_H.20010101.1800.002.grb -o tmp2m.2001010118.gdat
```

To convert it into a text file:

```
wgrib -s NLDAS_FORA0125_H.20010101.1800.002.grb | grep ":TMP:" | wgrib -i -  
text NLDAS_FORA0125_H.20010101.1800.002.grb -o tmp2m.2001010118.txt
```

A sample `tmp2m.2001010118.txt` file looks like:

```
464 224  
9.999e+20  
9.999e+20  
...  
294.49  
295.2  
296.3  
297.27  
297.69
```

The first line shows there are 224 (lines) by 464 (columns) grids globally from south to north. The real values are listed in one column. The undefined value is 9.999e+20.

Preparation of GrADS Control Files

Set the environmental variables (See Set NLDAS-specific GRIB Parameter Table above) first before starting GrADS. For more information, please visit [grib2ctl home page](#).

1. Make a GrADS control file for GRIB files

Usage: `grib2ctl [options] [grib file] [optional index file] >[control file]`

Example:

```
grib2ctl.pl NLDAS_FORA0125_H.20010101.1800.002.grb >  
NLDAS_FORA0125_H.002.ctl
```

2. Create the "map" file for using GRIB data in GrADS

Usage: `gribmap [options] [control file]`

Example:

```
gribmap -E -i NLDAS_FORA0125_H.002.ctl
```

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Here is an example of a control file (NLDAS_FORA0125_H.002.ctl):

```
dset ^NLDAS_FORA0125_H.20010101.1800.002.grb
index ^NLDAS_FORA0125_H.20010101.1800.002.grb idx
undef 9.999E+20
title NLDAS_FORA0125_H.20010101.1800.002.grb
* produced by grib2ctl v0.9.12.5p45
dtype grib 110
ydef 224 linear 25.063000 0.125
xdef 464 linear -124.938000 0.125000
tdef 1 linear 18Z01jan2001 1hr
zdef 1 linear 1 1
vars 11
APCpsfc 0 61,1,0 ** surface Precipitation hourly total [kg/m^2]
CAPE180_0mb 0 157,116,46080 ** 180-0 mb above gnd Convective Available
Potential Energy [J/kg]
CONVfracsfc 0 153,1,0 ** surface Fraction of total precipitation that
is convective [unitless]
DLWRFsfc 0 205,1,0 ** surface LW radiation flux downwards (surface)
[W/m^2]
DSWRFsfc 0 204,1,0 ** surface SW radiation flux downwards (surface)
[W/m^2]
PEVAPsfc 0 228,1,0 ** surface Potential evaporation [kg/m^2]
PRESsfc 0 1,1,0 ** surface Surface pressure [Pa]
SPFH2m 0 51,105,2 ** 2 m above ground Specific humidity [kg/kg]
TMP2m 0 11,105,2 ** 2 m above ground Temperature [K]
UGRD10m 0 33,105,10 ** 10 m above ground Zonal wind speed [m/s]
VGRD10m 0 34,105,10 ** 10 m above ground Meridional wind speed [m/s]
ENDVARS
```

Notes:

- Be sure to use a proper option with the gribmap:
gribmap -E -i NLDAS_FORA0125_H.002.ctl
gribmap -E -i NLDAS_FORB0125_H.002.ctl
gribmap -0 -i NLDAS_MOS0125_H.002.ctl
gribmap -0 -i NLDAS_NOAH0125_H.002.ctl
- The output from grib2ctl.pl (step #1 above) may list the “tdef” line with 2 times instead of 1, and the start time with one hour before the time of the file. If so, before step #2, edit the “ctl” file to change “tdef 2” to “tdef 1” and change the hour of the file, OR leave the “ctl” file as is, and then after step #2 and opening GrADS, be sure to “set t 2” before plotting the data.
- GrADS ctl files for NLDAS data sets:
ftp://hydro1.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov/data/gds/NLDAS/NLDAS_FORA0125_H.002.ctl
ftp://hydro1.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov/data/gds/NLDAS/NLDAS_FORB0125_H.002.ctl
ftp://hydro1.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov/data/gds/NLDAS/NLDAS_MOS0125_H.002.ctl
ftp://hydro1.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov/data/gds/NLDAS/NLDAS_NOAH0125_H.002.ctl

Retrieve Data through the GrADS Data Server (GDS)

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Users can retrieve NLDAS data from a GDS server using analysis tools such as GrADS, Ferret, Matlab, or IDL. Here is an example of the GrADS script to access the GDS server and draw the total hourly precipitation in the primary forcing data.

```
'reinit'  
'sdfopen  
http://hydrol.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov/dods/NLDAS_FORA0125_H.002'  
'set lon -124.938 -67.063'  
'set lat 25.063 52.938'  
'set gxout grfill'  
'set grads off'  
'set time 18Z01Jul2007'  
'd apcpsfc'  
'set rbcols'  
'run cbarn'  
'draw title NLDAS-2 Primary Forcing Daily 0.125 degree \  
Precipitation Hourly Total at 18Z on July 01, 2007 [kg/m^2]'  
'printim NLDAS_FORA0125_H.002_apcpsfc.A20070701.1800.gif white'
```

Data Interpretation

1. The number of vertical levels for soil moisture (SOILM) and soil temperature (TSOIL) is model specific. Please follow the table below for the correct depths of soil layers.

MOS (3 layers for SOILM; 1 below-ground layer for TSOIL)
Depths: 0-10cm, 10-40cm, and 40-200cm.

Data Access

The NASA GES DISC maintains archives of all NLDAS data products and many other Hydrology data sets. The archived data can be accessed via FTP network transfer.

Data Volume

Model	Resolution	Files/day	GB/year
Primary forcing	0.125° × 0.125°	24	14.3
Secondary forcing	0.125° × 0.125°	24	12.5
Mosaic	0.125° × 0.125°	24	44.9
Noah	0.125° × 0.125°	24	60.0

Search and Access System

NLDAS data can be accessed via the GES DISC's Hydrology Data and Information Services Center (HDISC):

<http://disc.gsfc.nasa.gov/hydrology>

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Use the Mirador service to search and download NLDAS data in a batch mode (<http://mirador.gsfc.nasa.gov/>). Mirador is a fast interface for searching Earth science data at NASA GES DISC. In the Mirador interface, NLDAS data can be searched through a keyword (e.g., Mosaic) and the time span.

The NLDAS products are provided to the GrADS Data Server (GDS) users via <http://hydro1.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov/dods/>. The GDS is a stable, secure data server that provides subsetting and analysis services across the internet. The GDS supports any operation that can be expressed in a single GrADS expression, including basic math functions, averages, smoothing, differencing, correlation, and regression.

Anonymous ftp

The hourly NLDAS data can be downloaded directly via the GES DISC anonymous ftp: <ftp://hydro1.gsfc.nasa.gov/data/s4pa/NLDAS/>.

Data Services

On-the-Fly (OTF) Parameter and Spatial Subset

For example, a user selects three days of NLDAS Phase 2 (NLDAS-2) data from [Mirador](#) by entering the begin and end dates of the desired time range. Then the user proceeds by clicking on the **Search GES-DISC** button. On the next screen, the user clicks **Select All**, followed by **Add Selected Files to Cart**. The following screen will appear:

The screenshot shows the Mirador web interface. At the top, there is a NASA logo and the text "National Aeronautics and Space Administration" and "Goddard Earth Sciences Data and Information Services Center". A search bar is visible with the text "Search DISC" and a "+ GO" button. Below the search bar, there are navigation tabs for "ATMOS COMPOSITION", "HYDROLOGY", "A-TRAIN", "AIRS", "MODELING", "NEE SPI", and "PRECIPITATION". The main content area is titled "Mirador" and "Data Access Made Simple". It shows a search for "NLDAS" with a time span from "2011-01-01" to "2011-01-03 23:59:59" and a location of "(-90,-180),(90,180)". The search results show three data sets:

Data Set	Selected Service	Available Services (Select 1)
NLDAS Primary Forcing Data L4 Hourly 0.125 x 0.125 degree (NLDAS_FORA0125_H.002)	None	Subset Spatially and/or by Parameter...
NLDAS Secondary Forcing Data L4 Hourly 0.125 x 0.125 degree (NLDAS_FORB0125_H.002)	None	Subset Spatially and/or by Parameter...
NLDAS Mosaic Land Surface Model L4 Hourly 0.125 x 0.125 degree (NLDAS_MOS0125_H.002)	None	Subset Spatially and/or by Parameter...

At the bottom of the table, there are buttons for "Continue to Shopping Cart" and "Cancel".

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Then, from the list of *Available Services*, the user can select *Subset Spatially and/or by Parameter*, which leads to a new page that allows parameter selection and the spatial region-of-interest to subset. In the current example, the user selects *Subset Spatially and/or by Parameter* for “NLDAS Primary Forcing (NLDAS_FORA0125_H.002),” which leads to a page for the NLDAS_FORA0125_H.002 parameter and spatial selections, shown below:

The screenshot shows the Mirador web interface. At the top, there is a NASA logo and the text "National Aeronautics and Space Administration" and "Goddard Earth Sciences Data and Information Services Center". A search bar labeled "Search DISC" with a "+ GO" button is in the top right. Below the header, there are navigation tabs for "ATMOS COMPOSITION", "HYDROLOGY", "A-TRAIN", "AIRS", "MODELING", "NEE SPI", and "PRECIPITATION". The main content area is titled "Mirador Data Access Made Simple" and includes a "Service Options" section with a description: "This GRIB subsetting service allows you to specify spatial constraints and do variable subsetting. Completion of the form will prepare the URLs in your cart to subset your files when you download them." The form contains a "Submit Selected Criteria" button at the top. Below it is a table for spatial constraints:

South	35	West	-80
North	45	East	-70

Below the table, the parameter is identified as "NLDAS_FORA0125_H.002 Hourly 0.125 degree". There are "Select All" and "Reset" buttons for "Parameter Names". A list of parameters with checkboxes is shown:

- Surface pressure
- 2-m above ground Temperature
- 10-m above ground Zonal wind speed
- 10-m above ground Meridional wind speed
- 2-m above ground Specific humidity
- Precipitation hourly total
- Fraction of total precipitation that is convective
- 180-0 mb above ground Convective Available Potential Energy
- SW radiation flux downwards
- LW radiation flux downwards
- Potential evaporation

A second "Submit Selected Criteria" button is at the bottom of the form. On the left side of the page, there is a sidebar with "Mirador" branding, a "Keyword" search box containing "NLDAS", and a "Search NASA GES-DISC" button. Below this are links for "OVERVIEW", "HELP CENTER", "DATA HOLDINGS", and "VIEW CART". At the bottom of the sidebar, there is an "Additional Features" section with links for "News", "Restricted Data", "Feedback", and "FAQ".

After the user has specified the spatial region and selected the parameters of interest, clicking the *Submit Selected Criteria* button leads to an updated page listing all selected data sets (three in this example) and services, shown below:

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The screenshot shows the Mirador interface for service selection. The search term is 'NLDAS'. The page title is 'Service Selection' and it indicates that 218 files are being added to the cart. A list of instructions is provided for selecting services. Below this is a table of available services:

Data Set	Selected Service	Available Services (Select 1)
NLDAS Primary Forcing Data L4 Hourly 0.125 x 0.125 degree (NLDAS_FORA0125_H.002)	Subset Spatially and/or by Parameter Edit OR Remove	
NLDAS Secondary Forcing Data L4 Hourly 0.125 x 0.125 degree (NLDAS_FORB0125_H.002)	None	Subset Spatially and/or by Parameter...
NLDAS Mosaic Land Surface Model L4 Hourly 0.125 x 0.125 degree (NLDAS_MOS0125_H.002)	None	Subset Spatially and/or by Parameter...

Buttons for 'Continue to Shopping Cart' and 'Cancel' are located at the bottom of the table.

From the updated page, the user can continue selecting *Subset Spatially and/or by Parameter* for another data set, or click the *Continue to Shopping Cart* button. If the latter option is chosen, then the user sees all selected files in the shopping cart, shown below:

The screenshot shows the 'Shopping Cart - By Data Set Name' page. It displays three data sets, each with 72 items:

- NLDAS Primary Forcing Data L4 Hourly 0.125 x 0.125 degree (NLDAS_FORA0125_H.v.002 Subset Spatially and/or by Parameter): 72 Items
- NLDAS Secondary Forcing Data L4 Hourly 0.125 x 0.125 degree (NLDAS_FORB0125_H.v.002): 72 Items
- NLDAS Mosaic Land Surface Model L4 Hourly 0.125 x 0.125 degree (NLDAS_MOS0125_H.v.002): 72 Items

The cart summary indicates 216 items (471.72 - 586.49 MB). Buttons for 'Select All', 'Reset', 'Remove Selected Items From Cart', and 'Back to Dataset Listing Page' are at the bottom.

The “Checkout” button leads to a batch download interface for the subsetted files. The subsetted data are in the GRIB format, same as that of the original NLDAS products.

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Online Visualization and Analysis in Giovanni

[Giovanni](#) is a Web-based application developed by the NASA GES DISC that provides a simple and intuitive way to visualize, analyze, and access vast amounts of Earth science remote sensing data without having to download the data.

All 0.125 degree hourly NLDAS parameters from NLDAS-2 primary forcing, secondary forcing, Mosaic and Noah models, and NLDAS Version 1 forcing are available via the [Giovanni NLDAS hourly portal](#).

Users simply select one or more parameters, spatial and temporal ranges, and the visualization function, and then click on “Generate Visualization” button to get a result. Seven visualization and analysis functions are available in the current instance: animation, lat-lon map (time-averaged), correlation map, lat-lon map (time-averaged differences), scatter plot, scatter plot (time-averaged), and time series. More advanced services will be added in the future.

In the example below, a user selects area as 95W ~ 67W, 25N ~ 48N, parameter as the “Precipitation hourly total” from Primary Forcing, time range as 08Z Sept. 02, 20011 to 12Z Sept. 09, 2011, and visualization type as the “Lat-Lon Map, Time-averaged”, to exam the average precipitation rate of 2011 Tropical Storm Lee, As shown below. “Edit Preferences” is available as well.

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National Aeronautics
and Space Administration

Giovanni *The Bridge Between Data and Science*

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North American Land Data Assimilation System (NLDAS)

0.125 degree Hourly Products

Home Remove All

North American Land Data Assimilation System (NLDAS) is generating a series of land surface forcing (e.g. precipitation, surface meteorology and radiation), state (e.g. soil moisture and temperature, and snow), and flux (e.g. evaporation and sensible heat flux) products simulated by four land surface models (SAC, Mosaic, Noah and VIC).

Current data holdings include a set of 0.125 degree resolution data products from forcing data and Mosaic model, covering 1979 to the present. This instance focuses on NLDAS Phase 1 and Phase 2 0.125 degree hourly products.

Select:

- Spatial

Cursor Coordinates: -52.75711, 42.03711



Area of Interest: West: -95 North: 45 South: 25 East: -67

Parameters

Data Product Info Units

NLDAS Phase 1

NLDAS-1 Forcing (0.125x0.125 degree) (1995/08/01 - 2007/12/31)

Parameter	Data Product Info	Forcing	1995/08/01 - 2007/12/31
<input type="checkbox"/> Convective Available Potential Energy	NLDAS_FOR0125_H.001	Forcing	1995/08/01 - 2007/12/31
<input type="checkbox"/> PAR Photosynthetically Active Radiation from GOES-UMD	NLDAS_FOR0125_H.001	Forcing	1995/08/01 - 2007/12/31
<input type="checkbox"/> Precipitation hourly total	NLDAS_FOR0125_H.001	Forcing	1995/08/01 - 2007/12/31
<input type="checkbox"/> Precipitation hourly total (convective)	NLDAS_FOR0125_H.001	Forcing	1995/08/01 - 2007/12/31
<input type="checkbox"/> Precipitation hourly total from F/DA5	NLDAS_FOR0125_H.001	Forcing	1995/08/01 - 2007/12/31

NLDAS Phase 2

NLDAS-2 Primary Forcing (0.125x0.125 degree) (1979/01/01 - 2011/09/14)

Parameter	Data Product Info	Primary Forcing	1979/01/01 - 2011/09/14
<input type="checkbox"/> Convective Available Potential Energy (100-0 mb above ground)	NLDAS_FOR0125_H.002	Primary Forcing	1979/01/01 - 2011/09/14
<input type="checkbox"/> Potential evaporation	NLDAS_FOR0125_H.002	Primary Forcing	1979/01/01 - 2011/09/14
<input type="checkbox"/> Precipitation (fraction of total precipitation that is convective)	NLDAS_FOR0125_H.002	Primary Forcing	1979/01/01 - 2011/09/14
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Precipitation hourly total	NLDAS_FOR0125_H.002	Primary Forcing	1979/01/01 - 2011/09/14

NLDAS-2 Secondary Forcing (0.125x0.125 degree) (1979/01/01 - 2011/09/14)

Parameter	Data Product Info	secondary Forcing	1979/01/01 - 2011/09/14
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerodynamic conductance	NLDAS_FOR0125_H.002	secondary Forcing	1979/01/01 - 2011/09/14
<input type="checkbox"/> Geopotential height (NARR hybrid level)	NLDAS_FOR0125_H.002	secondary Forcing	1979/01/01 - 2011/09/14
<input type="checkbox"/> Precipitation hourly total	NLDAS_FOR0125_H.002	secondary Forcing	1979/01/01 - 2011/09/14
<input type="checkbox"/> Precipitation hourly total (convective)	NLDAS_FOR0125_H.002	secondary Forcing	1979/01/01 - 2011/09/14
<input type="checkbox"/> Pressure (NARR hybrid level)	NLDAS_FOR0125_H.002	secondary Forcing	1979/01/01 - 2011/09/14
<input type="checkbox"/> Specific humidity (MAD0 hybrid level)	NLDAS_FOR0125_H.002	secondary Forcing	1979/01/01 - 2011/09/14

NLDAS-2 Mosaic Model (0.125x0.125 degree) (1979/01/02 - 2011/09/14)

Parameter	Data Product Info	Mosaic Model	1979/01/02 - 2011/09/14
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerodynamic conductance	NLDAS_MOS0125_H.002	Mosaic Model	1979/01/02 - 2011/09/14
<input type="checkbox"/> Albedo	NLDAS_MOS0125_H.002	Mosaic Model	1979/01/02 - 2011/09/14
<input type="checkbox"/> Availability of moisture (0-200 cm total column)	NLDAS_MOS0125_H.002	Mosaic Model	1979/01/02 - 2011/09/14
<input type="checkbox"/> Availability of moisture (0-40 cm root zone)	NLDAS_MOS0125_H.002	Mosaic Model	1979/01/02 - 2011/09/14
<input type="checkbox"/> Average layer 1 soil moisture content (0-10 cm)	NLDAS_MOS0125_H.002	Mosaic Model	1979/01/02 - 2011/09/14
<input type="checkbox"/> Average layer 2 soil moisture content (10-40 cm)	NLDAS_MOS0125_H.002	Mosaic Model	1979/01/02 - 2011/09/14

Temporal

Begin Date: Year 2011 Month Sep Day 2 Hour 08 (Date Begin: 01 Jan 1979)

End Date: Year 2011 Month Sep Day 9 Hour 12 (Date End: 14 Sep 2011)

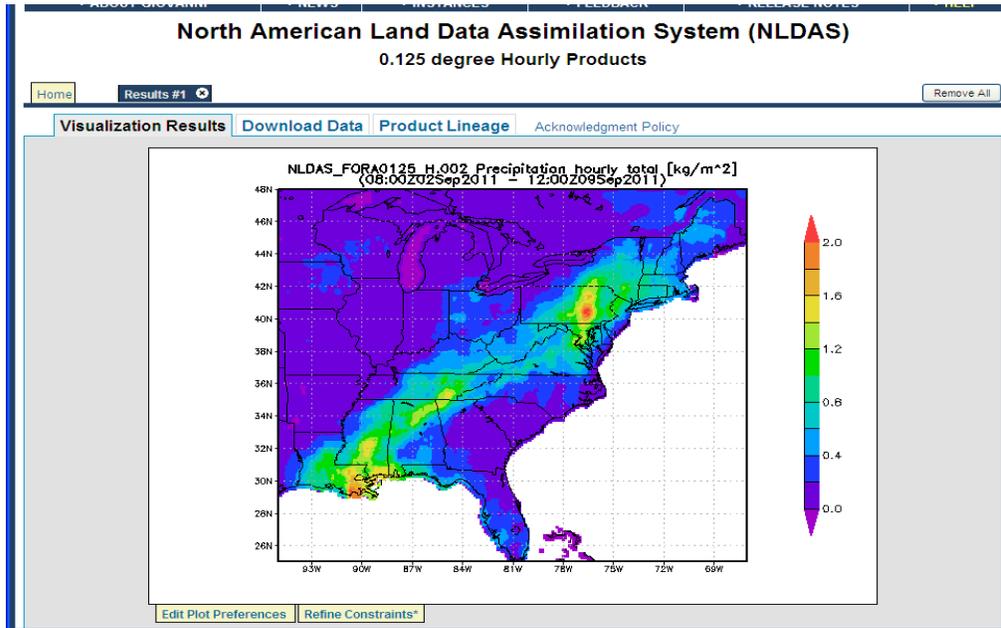
Select Visualization:

Lat-Lon map, Time-averaged Visualization Help


 Responsible NASA Official: Steven J. Kempler@nasa.gov
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Then the user clicks on the “Generate Visualization” button and sees a resultant Lat-Lon Map of average precipitation rate between Sept. 2 and Sept. 9 2011, shown below:



There are many user options available from the result page, i.e., “Download Data”, “Product Lineage”, “Acknowledgement Policy”, “Edit Plot Preferences”, and “Refine Constraints”. In this example, the user clicks on “Download Data” tab, and then sees a page allowing downloading the data in HDF, netCDF, ASCII, and KMZ formats, shown below:

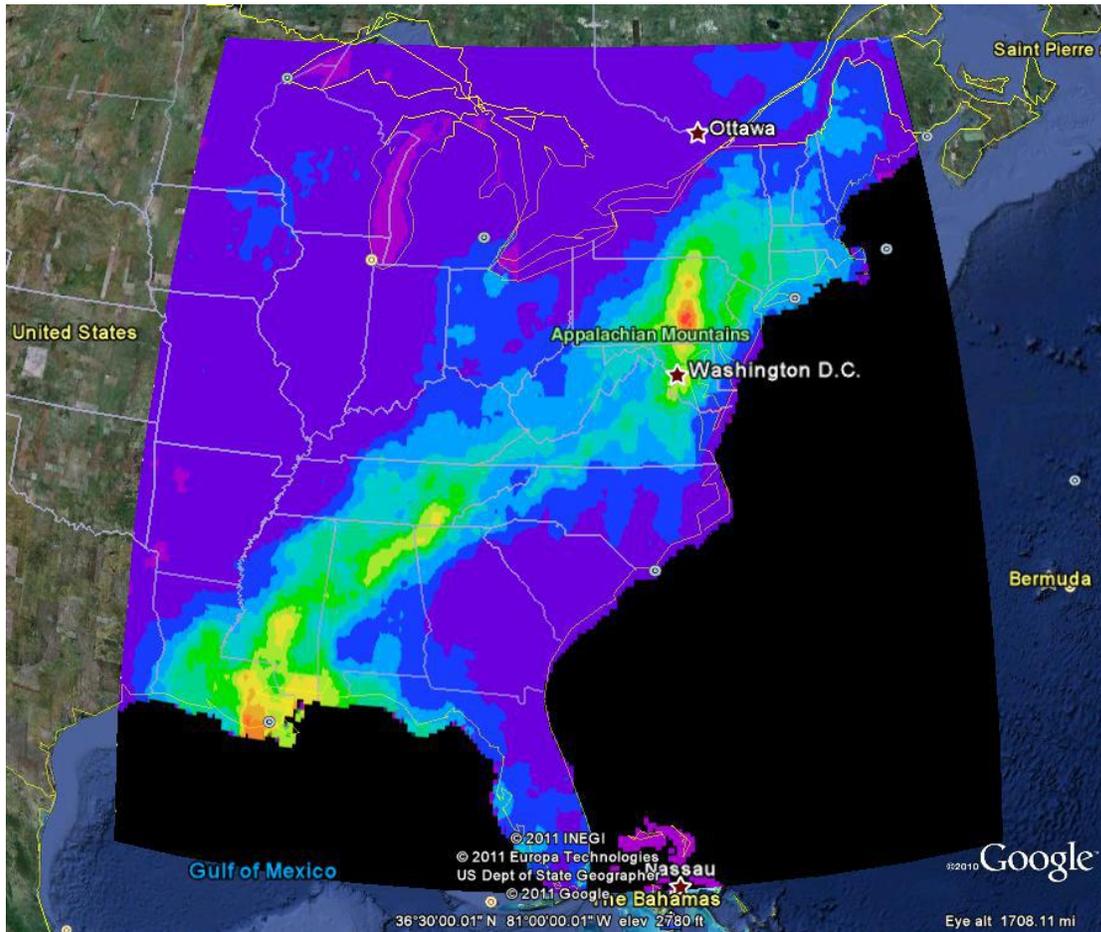
Data Product	Start Time	File Size (b)	Download Files
NLDAS_FORA0125_H_002 (apcpsfc)	2011-09-02T08:00:00Z	39454	<input type="checkbox"/> HDF <input type="checkbox"/> NCD <input type="checkbox"/> ASC
NLDAS_FORA0125_H_002 (apcpsfc)	2011-09-02T09:00:00Z	40016	<input type="checkbox"/> HDF <input type="checkbox"/> NCD <input type="checkbox"/> ASC
NLDAS_FORA0125_H_002 (apcpsfc)	2011-09-02T10:00:00Z	44484	<input type="checkbox"/> HDF <input type="checkbox"/> NCD <input type="checkbox"/> ASC
NLDAS_FORA0125_H_002 (apcpsfc)	2011-09-02T11:00:00Z	45008	<input type="checkbox"/> HDF <input type="checkbox"/> NCD <input type="checkbox"/> ASC
NLDAS_FORA0125_H_002 (apcpsfc)	2011-09-02T12:00:00Z	44812	<input type="checkbox"/> HDF <input type="checkbox"/> NCD <input type="checkbox"/> ASC
NLDAS_FORA0125_H_002 (apcpsfc)	2011-09-02T13:00:00Z	36876	<input type="checkbox"/> HDF <input type="checkbox"/> NCD <input type="checkbox"/> ASC

Input Files	Start Time	File Size (b)	Download Files
NLDAS_FORA0125_H_002 (apcpsfc)	2011-09-02T08:00:00Z	170542	<input type="checkbox"/> HDF <input type="checkbox"/> NCD <input type="checkbox"/> ASC

Output Files	File Size (b)	Download Files
apcpsfc.NLDAS_FORA0125_H_002.AreaMap.2011-09-02-08:00Z.gif	23435	<input type="checkbox"/> KMZ <input type="checkbox"/> GIF

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At the last, the user clicks on the KMZ icon, and then views the resultant image in Google Earth, shown below:



More information about Giovanni can be found in the [Giovanni Online User Manual](#).

Points of Contact

For information about or assistance in using any GES DISC data, please contact the GES DISC Help Desk at:

GES DISC
Code 610.2
NASA Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Maryland 20771
Email: gsfc-help-disc@lists.nasa.gov
301-614-5224 (voice)
301-614-5268 (fax)

For general science questions and comments, please contact:

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Appendices

A. Description of Metadata

Table A.1. Collection level metadata

Metadata items
C1. Collection data description
1. ShortName
2. LongName
3. TemporalRange
4. SpatialCoverage
5. DataResolution
6. Format (e.g., GRIB1)
7. LandSurfaceModel
8. LandSurfaceModelVersionID
C2. ScienceParameter group (Parameters listed in Table 2)

Table A.2. Granule level metadata

Metadata items
G1. General description
1. GranuleID
2. GranuleDate
3. LatitudeResolution
4. LongitudeResolution
5. Format (e.g., GRIB1)
6. SizeBytesDataGranule
7. LandSurfaceModel
G2. Grib data description
1. SouthernmostLatitude
2. NorthernmostLatitude
3. WesternmostLongitude
4. EasternmostLongitude
5. BeginningDateTime
6. EndingDateTime
G3. ScienceParameter Group

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1. ParameterShortName
2. ParameterLongName
3. Center
4. Subcenter
5. Process
6. Level (or Layer)
7. Height (or Pressure)
8. TimeRange
9. PeriodTime1
10. PeriodTime2
11. ForecastTimeUnit
12. GridSize
13. ForecastAnalysisFlag
14. NumberGridsAverage
15. MinValueData
16. MaxValueData
G4. Ingest information
1. ProductionDateTime
2. InsertDateTime

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B. User-defined Parameter Tables for NLDAS GRIB Files

Below are the parameter tables used for NLDAS data. It is necessary to set the respective parameter table before using WGRIB or GrADS to read the data.

Table B.1. NLDAS-2 Primary Forcing GRIB Table (“FORA” dataset)

```
-1:7:12:130
 61:APCPsfc:Precipitation hourly total [kg/m^2]
157:CAPE180_0mb:180-0 mb above ground Convective Available Potential
Energy [J/kg]
153:CONVfracsfc:Fraction of total precipitation that is convective
[unitless]
205:DLWRFsfc:LW radiation flux downwards (surface) [W/m^2]
204:DSWRFsfc:SW radiation flux downwards (surface) [W/m^2]
228:PEVAPsfc:Potential evaporation [kg/m^2]
 1:PRESsfc:Pressure [Pa]
 51:SPFH2m:2-m above ground Specific humidity [kg/kg]
 11:TMP2m:2-m above ground Temperature [K]
 33:UGRD10m:10-m above ground Zonal wind speed [m/s]
 34:VGRD10m:10-m above ground Meridional wind speed [m/s]
```

Table B.2. NLDAS-2 Secondary Forcing GRIB Table (“FORB” dataset)

```
-1:7:12:130
179:ACONDSfc:Aerodynamic conductance [m/s]
 63:ACPCPsfc:Convective precipitation hourly total [kg/m^2]
 61:APCPsfc:Precipitation hourly total [kg/m^2]
204:DSWRFsfc:SW radiation flux downwards (surface) [W/m^2]
 7:HGTdbl:NARR hybrid level Geopotential height [gpm]
 1:PRESdbl:NARR hybrid level Pressure [Pa]
 51:SPFHdbl:NARR hybrid level Specific humidity [kg/kg]
 11:TMPdbl:NARR hybrid level Temperature [K]
 33:UGRDdbl:NARR hybrid level Zonal wind speed [m/s]
 34:VGRDdbl:NARR hybrid level Meridional wind speed [m/s]
```

Table B.3. NLDAS-2 Mosaic LSM GRIB Table

```
-1:7:138:130
179:ACOND:Aerodynamic conductance [m/s]
 84:ALBDO:Albedo [%]
162:ARAIN:Rainfall (unfrozen precipitation) [kg/m^2]
161:ASNOW:Snowfall (frozen precipitation) [kg/m^2]
148:AVSFT:Average surface skin temperature [K]
234:BGRUN:Subsurface runoff (baseflow) [kg/m^2]
181:CCOND:Canopy conductance [m/s]
223:CNWAT:Plant canopy surface water [kg/m^2]
205:DLWRF:Longwave radiation flux downwards (surface) [W/m^2]
204:DSWRF:Shortwave radiation flux downwards (surface) [W/m^2]
199:EVBS:Direct evaporation from bare soil [W/m^2]
200:EVCW:Canopy water evaporation [W/m^2]
```

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57:EVP:Total evapotranspiration [kg/m²]
155:GFLUX:Ground heat flux [W/m²]
182:LAI:Leaf area index (0-9) [unitless]
121:LHTFL:Latent heat flux [W/m²]
207:MSTAV:Moisture availability [%]
112:NLWRS:Longwave radiation flux net (surface) [W/m²]
111:NSWRS:Shortwave radiation flux net (surface) [W/m²]
198:SBSNO:Sublimation (evaporation from snow) [W/m²]
122:SHTFL:Sensible heat flux [W/m²]
66:SNOD:Snow depth [m]
229:SNOHF:Snow phase-change heat flux [W/m²]
99:SNOM:Snow melt [kg/m²]
238:SNOWC:Snow cover [%]
86:SOILM:Soil moisture content [kg/m²]
235:SSRUN:Surface runoff (non-infiltrating) [kg/m²]
210:TRANS:Transpiration [W/m²]
85:TSOIL:Deep Soil temperature [K]
87:VEG:Vegetation [%]
65:WEASD:Accumulated snow water-equivalent [kg/m²]

Table B.4. NLDAS-2 Noah LSM GRIB Table

-1:7:138:130
179:ACOND:Aerodynamic conductance [m/s]
84:ALBDO:Albedo [%]
162:ARAIN:Rainfall (unfrozen precipitation) [kg/m²]
161:ASNOW:Snowfall (frozen precipitation) [kg/m²]
148:AVSFT:Average surface skin temperature [K]
234:BGRUN:Subsurface runoff (baseflow) [kg/m²]
181:CCOND:Canopy conductance [m/s]
223:CNWAT:Plant canopy surface water [kg/m²]
205:DLWRF:Longwave radiation flux downwards (surface) [W/m²]
204:DSWRF:Shortwave radiation flux downwards (surface) [W/m²]
199:EVBS:Direct evaporation from bare soil [W/m²]
200:EVCW:Canopy water evaporation [W/m²]
57:EVP:Total evapotranspiration [kg/m²]
155:GFLUX:Ground heat flux [W/m²]
182:LAI:Leaf area index (0-9) [unitless]
121:LHTFL:Latent heat flux [W/m²]
151:LSOIL:Liquid soil moisture content (non-frozen) [kg/m²]
207:MSTAV:Moisture availability [%]
112:NLWRS:Longwave radiation flux net (surface) [W/m²]
111:NSWRS:Shortwave radiation flux net (surface) [W/m²]
145:PEVPR:Potential evaporation rate [W/m²]
248:RCQ:Humidity parameter in canopy conductance [fraction]
246:RCS:Solar parameter in canopy conductance [fraction]
249:RCSOL:Soil moisture parameter in canopy conductance [fraction]
247:RCT:Temperature parameter in canopy conductance [fraction]
255:RSMACR:Relative soil moisture availability control factor [0-1]
203:RSMIN:Minimal stomatal resistance [s/m]
250:RZSMgnd:Root zone soil moisture [kg/m²]
198:SBSNO:Sublimation (evaporation from snow) [W/m²]
122:SHTFL:Sensible heat flux [W/m²]
66:SNOD:Snow depth [m]
229:SNOHF:Snow phase-change heat flux [W/m²]
99:SNOM:Snow melt [kg/m²]

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238:SNOWC:Snow cover [%]
86:SOILM:Soil moisture content [kg/m ²]
235:SSRUN:Surface runoff (non-infiltrating) [kg/m ²]
210:TRANS:Transpiration [W/m ²]
85:TSOIL:Soil temperature [K]
87:VEG:Vegetation [%]
65:WEASD:Accumulated snow water-equivalent [kg/m ²]

C. Acronyms

The following acronyms and abbreviations are used in this document.

CAPE	Convective Available Potential Energy
CMORPH	CPC precipitation MORPHing technique
CPC	NCEP's Climate Prediction Center
CPPA	Climate Prediction Program for the Americas
EMC	NCEP's Environmental Modeling Center
GDS	GrADS Data Server
GES DISC	Goddard Earth Sciences Data and Information Services Center
Giovanni	GES-DISC Interactive On-line Visualization and Analysis Infrastructure
GrADS	Grid Analysis and Display System
GRIB	GRIdded Binary
HDF	Hierarchical Data Format
HDISC	Hydrology Data and Information Services Center
LDAS	Land Data Assimilation System
LIS	Land Information System
LSM	Land Surface Model
Mirador	Fast interface for searching Earth science data at NASA GES DISC
NARR	North American Regional Reanalysis
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NCEP	National Centers for Environmental Prediction
netCDF	network Common Data Form
NIDIS	National Drought Integrated Information System
NLDAS	North America Land Data Assimilation System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OHD	NOAA's Office of Hydrologic Development
PDS	Product Definition Section (for GRIB ID)
PRISM	Parameter-Elevation Regressions on Independent Slopes Model
SAC	Sacramento model
SVAT	Soil Vegetation Atmosphere Transfer model
VIC	Variable Infiltration Capacity macroscale model
WSR-88D	Weather Service Radar-Doppler